BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. NO. 129.

## DAILY PROGRESS.

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

### THE GUERRILLA.

BY S. TEACLE WALLACE.

*Written while a Captive at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.*

Awake! to horse my brother,
For the sun is glimmering grey;
And, hark! in the crackling brushwood
There are feet that tread this way.

Who cometh? A friend!—what tidings?
Oh! God, I sicken to tell,
For earth seems earth no longer,
And its sights are sights of hell:

There's rapine and fire and slaughter
From the mountain down to the shore,
There's blood on the trampled harvest,
And blood on the homestead floor.

From the far off conquer'd cities
Comes the voice of stifled wail,
And shrieks and moans of the houseless
Ring out like a dirge on the gale.

I've seen the smoking village,
Our mothers and daughters fly—
I've seen where the little children
Sank down in the furrows to die.

Where my home was glad are ashes,
And horror and shame had been there,
For I found on the fallen lintel
This tress of my wife's torn hair.

They are turning the slaves upon us,
And with more than a fiends worse art,
Have uncovered the fire of the savage
That slept in his untaught heart.

The ties to our heart that bound him
They have rent with curses away,
And maddened them with their madness
To be almost as brutal as they!

With halter, with torch and bible
And hymns—the sound of the drum—
They preach the gospel of *murder*,
And pray for lust's kingdom come.

To saddle! to saddle! my brothers,
Look up to the rising sun,
And ask of the God who shines there
Whether deeds like these shall be done!

Whither the vandal cometh,
Press home to his heart with your steel;
And where in his bosom ye cannot,
Like the serpent, go strike at his heel.

Thro' thicket and wood go hunt him,
Creep up to his camp fire side,
And let ten of his corpses blacken
Where one of our brothers have died.

In his fainting foot-sore marches—
In his flight from the stricken fray—
In the screen of the lonely ambush—
The debts that we owe him pay.

In God's hand alone is vengeance,
But he strikes with the hands of men,
And a blight would wither our manhood
If we smote not the smiter again.

By the graves where our fathers slumber—
By the shrines where our mothers prayed—
By our homes and hopes and freedom—
Let every man swear to his blade!

They swore, and the answering sunlight
Leap'd red from their lifted swords,
And the hate in their hearts made echo
To the warmth in their burning words.

There's weeping in all New England,
And by Schuylkill's bank a knell,
And the widows there, and the orphans,
How the oath was kept can tell.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—The big gun of the steamer Richmond, on the James river, has been tried with ample success. A target plated with eight inches of iron, was penetrated by the powerful projectile fired from the gun, at a distance of eight hundred yards. It was first charged with fifteen pounds of powder, then with twenty, and finally with twenty-five; but the twenty pound charge was found to be the most effective.

PROPOSED EXECUTION OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that, at a Cabinet meeting held last week, General Nye, Governor of Nevada, who was present, expressed the belief that nothing short of the arrest and execution of the leaders, including Brigham Young, would bring peace and order to that section.

THE EAST INDIA TRADE.—Five hundred and ten American ships and one hundred and forty-four American barks are employed in the East India trade, not including California or Australia ships. Of these ships Boston owns 244 or nearly one half. A good opening for Capt. Semmes.

AMALGAMATION IN BOSTON.—In Boston, during the year 1862, there were six cases where a white woman was married to a colored man, but not one of a marriage between a white man and a colored woman.

Cotton, says the Selma *Sentinel*, was selling at that place on Tuesday last at 33 cents for the best quality with an upward tendency. On the same day fourteen bacon hams, were sold at $918 75.

DISBANDED.—The Virginia "State line," commanded by Maj.-General John B. Floyd, was disbanded, says the Lynchburg *Republican*, on Wednesday last.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY 14TH instant, about 10 o'clock, at Charlotte, N. C., a very fine case of

AMPUTATING INSTRUMENTS,
and some other
SURGICAL INSTUMENTS.

Also, a good second hand BUGGY, (very little worn,) and HARNESS, the property of the late J. W. Caldwell.
April 8-6t

VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR RALEIGH FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY RESIDENCE, ONE MILE East of the Capitol, with 365 Acres of land attached, one hundred and seventy Acres of which is cleared. The House contains eight rooms and is in good repair.
April 8-d2w F. P. HAYWOOD.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE PAID. Apply at this OFFICE.
April 8-3t*

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 8-tf

### CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| APPLES—Green, scarce | $8 |
| Dried | $3 |
| BACON—Hog round | 90c—$1 |
| BEEF | 30c |
| BEESWAX | 80c |
| BEANS | $4 |
| BUTTER | $1 25@1 50 |
| CANDLES—Tallow | $1 |
| " Wax—By the box | $1.25 |
| " Adamantine | $3 |
| " Sperm | $4 |
| CORN—per Barrel | $17 50@$12 |
| CHICKENS | $1 |
| DUCKS | $2 |
| EGGS | 50@60c |
| FLOUR—Family | $50 |
| Superfine | $40 |
| Fine | $30 |
| FODDER—Per hundred | $5 |
| FEATHERS | $1 |
| FLAXSEED | $3@$3 50 |
| GEESE | $1 |
| HIDES—Dry | $1 25 |
| " Green | 60c |
| HAY—Per hundred | $3 50 |
| LARD | 60c |
| MOLASSES | $7@$8 |
| MEAL | $4 |
| NAILS—Scarc | $1 |
| OATS—Per hundred | $4 |
| " Cleaned | $3 bu |
| PORK | $50 per hundred. |
| POTATOES—Sweet | $3 |
| " Irish | $4 |
| PEAS—Ground | $7 |
| " Stock | $3 50 |
| " White Table | $4 |
| RAGS | 8@10c |
| RICE | 25c |
| RYE | $4 |
| SALT | $12 50 |
| SUGAR—Brown | $1 |
| " Coffee | $1 10 |
| " Loaf | None. |
| TALLOW | 75c |
| TURKEYS | $5 |
| WHEAT | $5 |

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

### MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

| No | COLONEL. | LIEUT. COLONEL. | MAJORS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jno A McDowell | H A Brown | Jas S Hines |
| 2 | William R Cox | W S Stallings | |
| 3 | Wm L DeRossett | S D Thruston | W M Parsley |
| 4 | Bryan Grimes | James H Wood | E A Osborne |
| 5 | Thomas M Garrett | John W Lea | Wm J Hill |
| 6 | Isaac E Avery | Robert F Webb | S McD Tate |
| 7 | Edw G Haywood | Junius L Hill | W L Davidson |
| 8 | Henry M Shaw | John W Hinton | E MacRae |
| 9 | Lawrence S Baker | James B Gordon | J H Whitaker |
| 10 | Jas A J Bradford | Stephen D Pool | H T Guion / T Sparrow |
| 11 | C Leventhorpe | Wm J Martin | Egbert A Ross |
| 12 | Solomon Williams | | D P Rowe |
| 13 | Alfred M Scales | | |
| 14 | R Tyler Bennett | W A Johnston | |
| 15 | William MacRae | W H Yarborough | G W Hammond |
| 16 | John S McElroy | Wm A Stowe | H D Lee |
| 17 | Wm F Martin | John C Lamb | T H Sharpe |
| 18 | Thos J Purdie | Forney George | |
| 19 | | Wm G Robinson | C M Andrews |
| 20 | Thomas F Toon | Nelson Slough | |
| 21 | | | W S Rankin |
| 22 | James Conner | Robert H Gray | C C Cole |
| 23 | Dan'l H Christie | Rob't D Johnston | C C Blacknall |
| 24 | Wm J Clarke | John L Harris | T D Love |
| 25 | H M Rutledge | Samuel C Bryson | W S Grady |
| 26 | H K Burgwyn, Jr | John R Lane | J T Jones |
| 27 | John A Gilmer, Jr | G F Whitfield | J C Webb |
| 28 | Samuel D Lowe | Wm H A Speer | |
| 29 | Robert B Vance | | W B Creasman |
| 30 | Francis M Parker | James T Kell | W W Sillers |
| 31 | John V Jordan | Edward R Liles | |
| 32 | Edmund C Brabble | Wm T Williams | D G Coward |
| 33 | Clark M Avery | Robert V Cowan | T W Mayhew |
| 34 | W L J Lowrance | John L McDowell | |
| 35 | Matt W Ransom | John G Jones | |
| 36 | No field org'zation | | |
| 37 | Wm M Barbour | John B Ashcraft | W G Morris |
| 38 | Wm J Hoke | Robert F Armfield | John Ashford |
| 39 | David Coleman | Frank A Reynolds | |
| 40 | No field org'zation | | |
| 41 | John A Baker | | |
| 42 | George C Gibbs | John E Brown | C W Bradshaw |
| 43 | Thomas S Kenan | Wm G Lewis | W J Boggan |
| 44 | Thos C Singeltary | T L Hargrove | C M Stedman |
| 45 | J H Morehead | Samuel H Boyd | J R Winston |
| 46 | Edward D Hall | Wm A Jenkins | W L Saunders |
| 47 | Geo H Faribault | John A Graves | A D Crudup |
| 48 | Robert C Hill | Sam'l A Walkup | A A Hill |
| 49 | Lee M McAfee | Jno A Flemming | P B Chambers |
| 50 | J A Washington | George Wortham | J C Vanhook |
| 51 | Hector McKethan | | |
| 52 | James K Marshall | Marcus A Parks | J Q Richardson |
| 53 | William A Owens | J T Morehead, Jr | J J Iredell |
| 54 | Jas C S McDowell | K M Murchison | A Ellis |
| 55 | Jno K Connally | Alfred H Belo | M T Smith |
| 56 | Paul F Faison | G Gratiott Luke | H F Schenck |
| 57 | Arch'd C Godwin | H C Jones, Jr | J A Craige |
| 58 | John B Palmer | Wm W Proffitt | J C Keener |
| 59 | Dennis D Ferrebee | Edward Cantwell | J M Mayo |
| 60 | Jos A McDowell | Wm H Deaver | W M Hardy |
| 61 | James D Radcliffe | Wm S Devane | H Harding |
| 62 | Robert G A Love | Geo W Clayton | D G McDowell |
| 63 | Peter G Evans | Stephen B Evans | J H McNeill |
| 64 | Lawrence M Allen | James A Keith | Wm Garrett |
| 65 | George N Folk | Thaddeus P Siler | John J Spann |

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

*Clingman's Brigade*—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
*Cooke's Brigade*—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
*Bate's Brigade*—29th.
*Daniel's Brigade*—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
*Davis' Brigade*—55th.
*Hoke's Brigade*—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
*Hampton's Brigade*—9th.
*Iverson's Brigade*—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
*Lane's Brigade*—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
*Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade*—19th.
*Pryor's Brigade*—1st and 3d.
*Pender's Brigade*—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
*Pettigrew's Brigade*—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
*Ransom's Brigade*—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
*Ramseur's Brigade*—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
*Robertson's Brigade*—41st, 59th and 63d.
*Not Brigaded*—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 64th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The House contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned.
March 17 tf J. P. H. RUSS.

### MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Examining Board,
3RD. ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 19th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

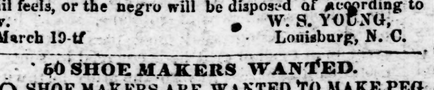
All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
WILMINGTON, April 3rd, 1863.



FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL FREIGHTS carried by trains of other roads, running on this track by permission, must be prepaid before the departure of the train from the point of shipment

And such train coming on to this Road to haul troops or freight, will be allowed the proportion of the income of such train as agreed to and fixed upon at the Augusta Convention in Dec., 1862, (viz: one-eighth.) This will not effect any special agreement heretofore made for a specific purpose, or for a limited time. It will, however, govern in the payment for the transportation of troops and their baggage, and one-fourth of the income of any freight train will be the maximum allowance to the train for hauling from the first of April, inst.

S. L. FREEMONT,
April 7-3t Chief Eng. & Sup't.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
*PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,*
*Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

*CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.*

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE — February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail feels, or the negro will be disposed of according to law.
March 19-tf W. S. YOUNG,
Louisburg, N. C.

50 SHOE MAKERS WANTED.

50 SHOE MAKERS ARE WANTED TO MAKE PEG SHOES for the army.
April 4-1w* R. H. ROUNTREE & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the
March 28-2w* PROGRESS OFFICE.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD; OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard; COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7 tf

### REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY TWO WEEKS SINCE FROM THE subscriber, WILLIAM, a yellow boy nearly white, about 12 years old. Said boy is bound to me by his mother Mary Revells, formerly lived in Hillsboro', and I am informed has been to Camp Holmes and gone off with a white man from there, he passing as a white boy. I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to his apprehension. J. M. HARRIS.
April 7-2w

LOST.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2ND, BEtween the Planter's Hotel and the Post Office, or on Market Square, a POCKET BOOK containing nearly $175. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the PLANTER'S HOTEL or PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 3-tf

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cussets, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863. J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT | | | 7.30 A. M. |
| Eastern | " | " | 7.30 " |
| Fayetteville | " | " | 8.30 " |
| Western | " | " | 11 " |
| Augusta | " | " | 7.30 " |
| Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at | | | 12 M. |
| Summerville opens Thursday at | | | 5. P. M. |
| Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at | | | 11 A. M. |
| Roxboro opens Wednesday at | | | 11 " |
| Leachburg opens Wednesdays at | | | 12 M. |
| Northern mail closes daily at | | | 9 A. M. |
| Eastern mail closes daily at | | | 9 " |
| Fayetteville mail closes daily at | | | 9 P. M. |
| Western mail closes daily at | | | 9 " |
| Augusta mail closes daily at | | | 9 " |
| Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at | | | 2 " |
| Summerville closes Fridays at | | | 8 A. M. |
| Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at | | | 9 P. M. |
| Roxboro closes Wednesdays at | | | 1 " |
| Leachburg closes Wednesdays at | | | 1 " |

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS.
March 16-d1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

FARM WANTED.

THE SUBCRIBER DESIRES TO RENT A TWO OR three horse FARM within ten miles or less of Raleigh. Apply immediately to. R. H. ROUNTREE.
April 6-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf Near Tavern.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M." Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | $1 00 | Two weeks | $5 00 |
| Two days | 1 50 | One month | 9 00 |
| Three days | 2 00 | Two months | 15 00 |
| Four days | 2 50 | Three months | 25 00 |
| Five days | 3 00 | Six months | 40 00 |
| One week | 3 50 | Twelve months | 60 00 |

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
April 4-1m* A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
April 4-1m* A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

20 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR sale. Apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.
April 4-tf

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.
March 28-2w*

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS,
Goldsboro', N. C.
*Right Hand Side Going South.*
*Left Hand Side Going North.*
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
*GOOD FARE,*
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
*Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.*

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS
AND
TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED
AT
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 200 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.

Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17-3w

Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

TO RENT,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A COMFORTable Dwelling and out buildings near Central Depot, Raleigh, N. C. Apply to N. C. Railroad Agent, at his office. April 4-1w*

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
T. H. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. Feb 7-1 2m

# DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.



☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily Progress | One year - - - | $8 00 |
| " " | Six months - - - | 5 00 |
| " " | Three months - - | 3 00 |
| " " | One month - - - | 1 00. |

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.


The Yankees have found a new lever and the war is to be immediately crushed, and no mistake! Starvation is to do the work! Two years ago, when they commenced waging this war, they told the world that the South was nearly all *Union*, and that when they marched seventy-five thousand men down upon us the "rebellion" would collapse. The seventy-five thousand came and we whipped them at Manassas, and a few hundred thousand more were mustered in. Down they come upon Richmond, and Europe and the balance of mankind were promised that the job should be finished up in 90 days, but we whipped them all around Richmond and hurled their best army and greatest General back upon Washington. We whipped them, too, at Shiloh. The Yankees were despondent; Europeans applauded the gallantry of our troops, and more men were called for. The enemy now have immense armies massed on the Rappahannock, in Tennessee, on the Mississippi, along the Southern coast and elsewhere, and yet they are afraid to strike. They know they outnumber us two or three to one everywhere, and yet they fear to fight us, so often have we hurled back their legions.

But they have now a new string and they are playing on it. They have despaired of "crushing the rebellion" by the sword, but mean to conquer us by starvation. That is the new "programme." We are not to be whipped but starved out. Kind in the Yankees, isn't it, for if they should fight us somebody might get hurt? They have sent down their native and foreign thieves, "plugs" and desperadoes into our towns and cities to get up thieving mobs and calling them "bread riots," and of course the whole Yankee press will soon proclaim with all the usual accompanying flourishes that the people of the South are starving. We are willing to confess that we are not living like "lords," none of us, if we except the blockade runners, but we are not starving, and need not suffer if our authorities will suppress speculation and the people can be induced to raise grain and provisions. There is enough meat and grain in the South to last the army and people until more is made if it can be properly distributed and taken care of; and if those remaining at home will work as they should, there can be enough made for the next year. And starvation failing what will the enemy resort to then to "crush the rebellion." They have expended hundreds of millions of money, have killed up hundreds of thousands of men, and yet they are no nearer "restoring the Union" than when they set out two years ago. They have despaired of success by the prowess of their troops, and now raise the cowardly shout of starvation. The enemy cannot starve us, but we can starve ourselves, and if we starve, or the cause is lost for the want of food, we shall have no one to blame but ourselves. Let every farmer now serve his country. They can be far more efficient at the plow than in the field, and we appeal to them to strain every nerve for corn and provisions this year. Never let it be said, after the brilliant battles we have won against such immense odds, and the great sufferings our brave defenders have endured in the cause of liberty, that the cause perished because our farmers refused to feed the army. Let those who remain at home do their duty, and our heroic boys in the field will see to it that the South is never subjugated by starvation or anything else.

## From Washington.

We have news from Washington as late as Monday. Gen. Hill has the town completely invested and if not surrendered, it was thought it would be speedily attacked. The enemy are about 1,500 strong and have two block houses and one fort; but no long range guns. Up to Monday morning there had been no fighting beyond cannonading, in which Col. Wharton J. Green was slightly wounded. Some others were slightly wounded, but no one it was thought had sustained any serious injury. The negroes had attempted to escape from the town but were fired on by our troops and driven back. We have possession of Hill's Point below the town, which enables Gen. Hill to command the river with his guns. If the town is not surrendered, we have but little doubt but it will be attacked and taken.

We have made arrangements by which we shall receive the very latest news from below.

DOMESTIC MARKET.—Our market is not very attractive now of mornings. Beef only drops in occasionally, and as is usual at this season what comes is very poor. Turkeys sold yesterday at $8 a pair; chickens $2 50 a pair; sweet potatoes $3 50 to $4 a bushel; eggs were held at 75 cents. Butter is worth $1 to $1 25—none offering yesterday. Shad sold at $5 00 a pair.

SUFFOLK.—Troops are in motion and stirring news may be expected at any time from the direction of Suffolk. Inaction is demoralizing our troops and we rather think that the enemy should be attacked wherever found.

## Charleston.

This Gibraltar of the South is about to feel the shock of battle. From our latest advices we are of the opinion that the enemy are in motion, and that the attack cannot be delayed beyond a few days—possibly it has already commenced. Our fortifications around the city are represented to be the strongest in the Confederacy, if not on the Continent, and are manned by brave men under the general command of the gallant Beauregard. There are two brigades of North Carolina Troops, numbering eight regiments we believe, now around Charleston. Of the strength of our entire force there we are not apprised, but great confidence is felt in our ability to hold the city against any force that may come against it. We have no direct intelligence from Charleston since Sunday, but expect dispatches before we go to press. Our dispatches will be given to the public as fast as received.

## Our Army in Virginia.

We saw and conversed yesterday with a gentleman right from Fredericksburg. He saw a good deal of our troops while there, and says that the health of the army is good and the spirits of the men fine.—The soldiers were all well contented, have great confidence in their leaders, and are ready to meet the enemy whenever he may dare to advance. The men make no complaints of the rations furnished them, and are represented as cheerful and contented. There is but very little sickness—the health of the army being much better than usual. The heavy baggage was sent to the rear sometime since and every arrangement made to accommodate the enemy, provided he should take up the line of march for Richmond, but so far no movement has been made.

Gen. Lee's army is invincible, and as long as the brave men composing it keep watch in front of Richmond we need have no fears for the Capitol of the Confederacy.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.—The following items are culled from a letter from a lady in Norfolk to her son, who is stationed in one of the batteries near Richmond:

I wish to tell you something about the negroes, and Peter H. Whitehurst. The negroes are doing as they please, perfectly unrestrained; they have parties and balls every week—last Tuesday night they had a very large one on Union street, and I am told they had every delicacy which could be bought or stolen.

Last week, I and Mary (my daughter,) started over to Portsmouth, and as we got near Barry's store we met two negro men. One of them, looking me full in the face, said, "when white women see a gentleman coming they must get out of their way," and he pushed me down, and the other pushed Mary on the street. On recovering, I looked to see if there were no gentlemen who would protect and defend us. There was one man standing near, but he said if he were to do anything he would be seriously injured. Is not this a sad state of things? But we are hoping for the day when we shall be delivered, and we will patiently bear up under our troubles.

Now for Peter H. Whitehurst. He has been unremieting in his efforts to oppress and afflict every Secessionist in the city. A week ago he went to one of the Banks and exchanged for other money all the Virginia Treasury Notes which he had, and then went to Gen. Viele and told him that the only way to humble and bring to their proper sense these secesh women was to prevent the circulation of Virginia Treasury Notes, (this is the only money the soldiers could send home to their families which would pass here in Portsmouth.) Immediately Viele issued a proclamation, prohibiting the circulation of these notes, and it will astonish you to know that Peter H. Whitehurst is now going about and buying from the poor families these notes at fifty cents to the dollar, and openly boasts if the war last two years longer he will be a millionaire.

FROM KENTUCKY.—The following is from the Knoxville *Register* of the 4th inst.:

We have at length some reliable information from Gen. Pegram's brigade, through our esteemed correspondent, "Bird," which our readers will perceive varies materially from the "Grapevine" intelligence, which for the past week has been solacing the hearts of the disloyal in this region.

KINGSTON, TENN., March 30th, 1863.

*Dear Register*:—A detachment of Col. Goode's command, who accompanied some officers as an escort to Gen. Pegram's command from this place, have returned and report him to have been at Somerset on the 25th inst. Wolford had been encamped there for some time, but on the approach of Gen. Pegram he absconded in the direction of Danville. Pegram was pressing forward with his brigade after Wolford, who had only nine miles the start. Some stragglers had been picked up. His command was in fine health and spirits, and were confident of success.

Good bye, BIRD.

KINGSTON, TENN., April 1st, 1863.

*Dear Register*:—Lieutenant Jennings, of Col. Carter's regiment, arrived here to-day from Gen. Pegram's brigade. Pegram attacked Wolford at Lancaster, routed his command and took many prisoners, and that without sustaining any serious loss. He left Lancaster on Friday the 27th ult., for Richmond; and was confident of his ability to route any force that would attempt to impede his march by offering him battle. Lieutenant Jennings returns sick.

Yours, &c., BIRD.

CAPTURED YANKEES.—The *Dispatch* of Monday, says:

On Saturday afternoon the Central train brought to this city nine-nine Yankees, belonging to the 1st regiment Vermont cavalry, who were captured by Capt. Mosby, at Dranesville, on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire railroad, on Wednesday last. Our accounts of the affair represent that this detatchment of the enemy was composed of picked men of the regiment, who were selected for the express purpose of effecting the capture of Captain Mosby and his party, who were known to be in the neighborhood. They came up with our men at the point specified, when a sprightly engagement ensued, resulting in the rout and capture of the enemy, though outnumbering Captain M.'s force nearly two to one. The prisoners state that all the officers commanding the detachment were killed.

Capt. Mosby's force engaged consisted of fifty men.

A large number of this same regiment of Yankees has heretofore been captured and brought to this city, including the Major and one or two other officers.

FROM TENNESSEE.—The *Rebel* of the 4th, says:

"The gunboats have been driven back and defeated on the Tennessee river by sharpshooter.

On yesterday at daylight two iron-clad vessels came up the river as far as Tuscumbia. They were met there by our cavalry outposts. Very considerable cannonading ensued; but our sharpshooters made the port holes too unsafe for heavy practice, and after an ineffectual effort to land a party, the gunboats backed about and retired. Their loss is considered to be heavy.

From Middle Tennessee we hear of skirmishing at Unionville.

## THE MOB RIOT IN RICHMOND—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS—PARTICULARS BY A LOOKER ON, ETC.

The following extended account of the late mob riot in Richmond, is from the *Whig* of Monday:

*The Riot.*—In deference to the weak suggestion of authorities who are scarcely less afraid to acknowledge a disagreeable truth than the despotism at Washington, the papers of this city forebore to make mention of the riot which occurred on Thursday morning last.

When Fort Donelson fell, the news was kept back from the people for nearly a week, and to repeated inquires made at the War Office, the answer was given that the Government was in possession of no intelligence. This was to have been expected from the person then at the head of the War Department, but under the new *regime* the people had a right to expect, and did expect, courage and common sense. To suppose that in a city containing nearly a hundred thousand people, every tongue and every pen could be checked, in obedience to the request of any human being whatever, and because the newspapers were silent—to believe, for an instant, that the throng of "special correspondents" would pass over the most precious item that has fallen into their nets since the war began—to hope that the courts would close their doors and investigate crime in secret session—to dream that passengers leaving by the cars, farmers going out on horseback, women in buggies and hucksters in chicken carts, would one and all be stricken numb, or, retaining possession of their speech, would refuse to tell their wives, children, friends, neighbors, and gossips, the marvellous story of the great "bread" riot—the breaking open of stores—the calling out of the military—the appeals of old citizens—the repeated reading of the riot act by the Mayor—the eloquent harangue of the President in a furniture wagon to a crowd of innocent men, squares away from the scene of female burglarism in broad daylight—to suppose that all this could be suppressed by any agency conceivable, much less the mere silencing of the papers, is, to say the very least of it, the silliest expectation that ever entered the brains of men outside of straitjackets.

This timidity, or want of common sense, or whatever else it may be called, must be regarded as by far the worst part of the business. The riot itself is as nothing compared to it. If the authorities who rule this Confederacy are so pusillanimous as to fear the truth, whatever it may be, or so deficient in intellect as to suppose that such a thing as a female riot could occur in Richmond, at any time of the day or night, and not be known outside of the city limits, then are we just as badly off as if we were starving. We are not starving, nor are we on the verge of it; but the ostrich system of hiding the head behind a leaf whenever danger is near, or thought to be near, does obtain in our councils; and there, and there only, is the only real trouble perceptible in this whole matter.

Happily, these daylight burglaries are undergoing judicial investigation; a great part of the stolen goods has been reclaimed; the ringleaders are being arrested; they will be tried and punished; a full account of the affair, from its obscure origin to its disgraceful culmination, will be made public; and the exaggerations that have gone to the country will be counteracted.

That there was any just ground for the shameful disturbance of Thursday, no one believes. The more it is looked into the more causeless it appears. Doubtless there is much suffering in the city. But the fund voted the poor was by no means exhausted; the churches were willing and abundantly able to relieve distress; private benevolence had not once been appealed to. No petition, no remonstrance had been made; yet, on a sudden, a hundred or a hundred and fifty well-dressed, plump-cheeked women, led by a virago, who is known to have made a fortune by market-gardening, and cheered by a rabble of gamblers and ruffians, who are protected here by the special toleration of the Confederate, State and Municipal governments, that misrule this unhappy city—all of a sudden this throng of courtezans and thieves assembles in the Capitol Square, organizes and proceeds to break open stores, to get what forsooth? Not meat and bread, but boots, shoes, silk dresses, tobacco, jewelry, brooms, and the like. These, the Mayor, in his investigation last Friday, suggests pertinently are not articles of food. But there is a proof more convincing than any yet given of the absurdity and falsehood of the plea, that this row was occasioned by suffering for food or clothing, and that is the fact, substantiated by every housekeeper in the city, that, notwithstanding high prices and scarcity of provisions, there have been fewer applications for charity than in any previous winter for many years. The entire absence of beggars at a time like this, and in a city so crowded by idlers as Richmond, is very notable. The writer of this article can testify, that during the whole winter he has encountered but two beggars, one of whom, an obvious impostor, wanted to fight because her veracity was doubted, while the other set upon him with the stunning petition for "a quarter to buy a catechism?" The truth is, this petticoated foray was political in its origin; as the simultaneous disturbances in other cities indicate, and as the evidence before the Mayor will yet prove.

If there be a soul of good in things evil, this ridiculous affair may be turned to account. It ought to put a stop to hoarding, to suppress speculation, to induce producers to bring in supplies, to make the government facilitate transportation, and to clean out the gamblers, loafers and ruffians, stock, lock and barrel. Let Congress at once pass a law requiring every man to show that he is engaged in some honest, useful calling or else go into the army forthwith. In this way the five and twenty gambling houses that feed every day nearly as many thousand idlers, and thereby run up the price of provisions, will be swept away. And let our high officials display a little courage and a little reason. The people are not afraid of unpleasant truths, why should they be? Let them not attempt impossibilities. But, the reports in the papers will go to the country and encourage other riots! Better a correct account in print than a thousand exaggerations from as many tongues and private letters. If the riots occur, put them down; it is easily done. But, the Yankees will get hold of it. What if they do? Let them make the most of it; they are going to do their worst, any-way. Better a thousand fold that the Yankees should ply their lying arts with all the aid the disaffected here can give them, than that the people should see that the government of Jefferson Davis is timorous about anything on earth. The people are manly; so should their government be, and put a bold, calm face on everything. If everything could be "kept back," the fate of Ananias should warn us of the folly of attempting it. Have we gotten so deep in the mire of a sneaking, evasive, alternately truckling and bullying policy, as not to be able to turn round and face Yankees and females combined? Or shall it go to the country that the Confederate government is scared out of its wits because a parcel of women broke open a store and stole a pair of shoes.

The following remarks by a looker-on, are very just and true as far as they go:

*To the Editors of the Whig*:

I happened to be a spectator or a portion of the doings of the mob of "Holy Thursday." I did not witness the organization on Capitol Square, or see the outrages committed in Cary street. When I reached the "scene of action" entrance was just being forced into 117 Main street, which, with the shoe store adjoining, was sacked. Mr. Baldwin addressed the mob, which comprised, perhaps, five thousand males and as many hundred females, and in response to his promises, many hundreds of boots and shoes were thrown back. Soon after this, the riot act was read and the military came on. A section of the crowd had, in the meantime, taken possession of the old market, whither the military followed them leisurely.

I think it is all important to call attention to one of two points connected with this outbreak. The mob, which was got up under the name of a woman's bread-riot, was, in reality, a mass plundering riot. The females, a fraction of whom were respectable, were all comfortably clad, and many of them were bedizened out in finery, which was not wanted to show their trade. These "ladies," as the worthy Mayor addressed them, were of home production as well as of foreign growth. The indications were that they had been stimulated to the part they were acting, not by want, but by the thousands of ruffians who stood around them, and who hoped to secure, by means of them, both safety and plunder. Who can describe the mob gathered in Richmond, and of the vilest of the vile dregs which the war has been causing to flow into the city for so many months? The substitute who has sold himself to dozens of regiments, the expelled of the Tigers, the Plug Ugly of Baltimore, the ignoble army of skulkers, the unclean company of Mississippi wharf-rats, the abhorred fellowship of the deserters, the off-scourings of Penitentiaries, the Yankee emissary, the select villains of many nations, were no doubt all there. Hunger was the ostensible cause of the riot. But neither the butcher nor the baker suffered. Stores containing provisions escaped, while those containing dry goods, boots and shoes, and, above all, fancy articles were sacked. No. 117 Main street, which, while kept by Mr. Rouss, was the cheapest store in the city, was attacked because it was known there were fine goods within. It was not a rising against extortion, but for plunder and open robbery.

Mr. Editor, there is a vast, and it is feared, an increasing sum of misery arising from destitution now in Richmond. But it is not believed that the mob of "Holy Thursday" represented that misery. It represented rather the vice, the profligacy, the prostitution, the crime of the city, the elements which wage eternal war against society, and against which society must wage eternal war. Elements which, finding the times favorable for an outbreak, and which being no doubt prompted and paid by spies in our midst, took advantage of this opportunity to rob in the day, what they generally steal in darkness. These stimulated, under false pretences, some really respectable people, who, with their children's children, will loathe the memory of this day. And their mischief has been accomplished. But, I repent my belief, that this mob did not represent the suffering part of the community. I may mention, in illustration of this, two examples that came under my observation. While the mob was at its full, I saw a man, excellently dressed, fat and stout, pass by your office door. On his head were three hats, a demijohn, apparently full, was over his shoulder, in one hand was a ham, in the other a pair of fine boots. On the outskirts of the mob, trying to get through, I saw, a little later, a poor woman. She wore neither flowers, feathers, crape shalls, nor hoops, like the rioters. Her clothes were thin and so was her face. In her arms she carried a baby, and by her side walked another little one. She told me she had a helpless old mother at home, that her husband's pay of eleven dollars a month was their all, but that she would rather beg in the streets than join the rioters.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.—The following sensible remarks, from the Lynchburg *Republican*, in connection with a most ridiculous sensation story which has been afloat, also, in this city for the last two or three days, we commend to all who may have been timid enough to place any reliance in it:

"There was an idle rumor afloat in our city yesterday, to the effect that President Davis was going to issue a proclamation announcing the evacuation of Virginia as a military necessity, growing out of the scarcity of provisions. We hardly suppose that any sensible man has given a moment's credence to such a senseless report. A moment's reflection will teach any one capable of being taugh a single idea that if the evacuation of Virginia was a military necessity the President would have too much prudence to announce it in an official bulletin to our enemies; and it is a not less self-evident proposition, that to evacuate Virginia for the want of provisions would simply be to "jump from the frying pan into the fire."—Where would our armies go for better supplies? If the provisions are in North Carolina or Georgia, they can be much better transported to the army of the Potomac than the army can be transported to the provisions. Besides, to abandon Virginia on account of a lack of supplies would be to surrender all we have in Virginia at this time, and all we can promise ourselves by the new crop of the coming summer. To give up the most valuable agricultural country in the world to the devastation of the enemy would be a very foolish way to feed our armies.

But the rumor is too silly a one to demand notice, and we have merely alluded to it because there are a great many silly people in the world who can blow a bladder into a balloon of tremendous proportions.—Virginia is not going to be evacuated for any cause, and while there may be some scarcity of supplies in our army, it is simply because the necessary transportation has not been available for some time, and because the mode of executing impressments for some time has been such as to deter farmers from sending forth their products to market. There is a plenty in the country to feed our armies until the new crop comes in, and enough of muscle in our army to whip the hosts of fighting Joe Hooker whenever that valiant Yankee may think proper to cross the Rappahannock.

THE ARMY AND THE CONTRABANDS.—A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from the West, says:

Cairo, you know, is a military post. From my hotel window I see gun boats, steamboats under arrest, army supplies, and ammunition, soldiers' barracks, and last, and most revolting of them all, the freedmen's quarters. If I did ever have a doubt about the policy of abolition of slavery, humanity shudders at the awful condition of the negroes here, and justice is outraged by the sending them away from their homes. They are huddled together in very foul places, suffering and dying from exposure and disease. They are dying at the rate of about a dozen a day. Small pox is very prevalent.

They will not work. They are freemen, and their idea of liberty is freedom from work. I saw this morning a captain loading grain for the army down the river. He had a gang of fifty, and they would not work. A half a score of Irishmen would perform more labor than all of them. They all want to go home, and, if the government would allow it, they would all go back. We have taken upon ourselves a contract to fight for, feed, clothe, and bury four millions of negroes. hat is the plain statement of facts.

Our army about Vicksburg is in a lamentable condition—more than a third are sick. They are camped in the lowland. The Mississippi is now rising, and if it continues to rise the camps will be submerged. No boat comes from below without bringing more or less coffins, and no train leaves here without the remains of more or less gallant soldiers. The war is a dreadful reality here. The soldiers, God bless them, are resolute and hopeful, ready to fight for, and if need be, die for the old flag and the old constitution, but not for the negro.

Humphrey Marshall recently made a speech at Knoxville. It was short, but *heavy*. Here it is: "He was satisfied that Knoxville is a safe locality, a *very safe place*, from the appearance and size of the crowd before him. While it was well enough to be secure, it would be better if most of you would go out about Tullahoma, where there is likely to be something to do."

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

## From the West.

JACKSON, April 6.—Gen. Chambers on Friday drove the enemy's pickets to within five miles of Memphis killing two and capturing one. News from Fort Pemberton to the 6th has been received. The enemy's gunboats left last night and this morning are in rapid retreat. We shelled their camp and transports. Made reconnaissance in force from left flank, alarming them much, and fired into their transports with troops, disabling the *Louisville*. A special dispatch to the *Appeal* dated 6th says the enemy came out in strong force yesterday but have all gone back.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, April 5.—News from New Orleans on the report Banks had crossed with ten thousand men to Baldwinville, and gone down Bayou Laguemen to reinforce Heitzel. Attack at Teche awaiting.

## Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 7.—The Senate was in secret session to-day on the Tax Bill. The House refused, by a vote of 22 yeas to 59 nays, to pass the bill over the President's veto relative to heavy artillery for sea coast defence. The Senate's amendment to the bill prohibiting furloughs in the army was concurred in. A House bill was passed which prohibits the employment of persons liable to military service, as Clerks in offices of Quartermaster and Commissaries, and authorizes the detail of disabled soldiers for the purpose.

THE COMING CONSCRIPTION.—EXTRAORDINARY ARTICLE FROM A MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.—Massachusetts is bound to furnish her contingent of colored soldiers, if she has to scour the whole country to obtain them. We are recruiting many as a half dozen different States. Since the government has determined to try the experiment of black soldiers, we hope to see the regiment filled at once. It will be one thousand men in the next draft from Massachusetts, and will put off and delay the draft upon the whites of this State. If we *have no draft in Massachusetts till New York has supplied her men*, which, in the deficiency existing, and the thirty-eight regiments that go out May 1st will give her some 80,000 to raise. Then Pennsylvania has half as many more; and other States still in greater numbers, even some of the New England States not yet having come up in full. It is plain that the *Government will never attempt to conscript men in a State that has promptly answered all demands, while any other State is behind.* Then, when it comes, the surplus that we are now making in colored regiments will be so much in our favor. Further than this, the colored men first volunteering will be good soldiers, and if Massachusetts is to have any of that credit let her have those that will do honor to her and themselves.

We have no great faith in the mass of the race for soldiers; but among the colored men are those that could furnish a few regiments, who would equal any in the service. We may take house servants, others, brought up about the cities and educated, proud and aristocratic servants who have never felt the burden of the lash; and then the fugitives scattered over the North, who have already manifested courage in running away; and last of all the mulattoes, who are often bright and intellectural, who look above the full African, and go maddened all their life, with the white race, because they are not of them. Fifteen or twenty thousand of such might be collected in the country; and beyond these we should find few that were fit for anything above servants in the army. But be they more or less in the whole, Massachusetts may easily raise a thousand, and Frederick Douglass, Charles L. Remond, William Wells Brown, and such men, who are active in recruiting, go with them—and of course they will—it is glory to be there—they will give a good account of themselves.

A HUMOROUS PETITION TO A COTTON FACTOR FOR SOME GOODS.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 26th ult. says:

We have been permitted to copy the following humorous and witty application to the President of the Graniteville Company, for a supply of homespun. The Graniteville President must have a heart of *adamantine*, if he be not moved to speedy compliance by the touching an appeal:

March 18, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—It was the profound remark of his majesty, Abraham the 1st, that "it is easier to pay something than nothing, and that it is easier to pay a large sum than a much larger sum." How the old Ape made this startling discovery may be ever a puzzling, but we must all subscribe to the truth. Now it is just so with a man who wants some manufactured cotton! It is better (if old Abe's sapient discovery be not a fallacy) to get *some homespun than none*. Something is better than nothing, I venture to assert—proceeding on the postulate of the Gorilla wiseacre, of the White House.

"Help me Cassius, or I sink"—is another trite quotation, which I must beg leave to employ here slightly modified. "Help me Gregg, of Graniteville, or I'll go naked!" "Clothe the naked," is nearly so, is a divine injunction, and I trust my friend you will not be deaf to its solemn importance. Let me invoke your friendly sympathy and aid. Vouchsafe me, I pray, a bale of your 25 cent and 100 yards of your next best, or if it must be a bale of each of those qualities.

I sent on an application some time since, by the hands of my friend ———, but I am rather disgusted about its process of *incubation*, in the *circumlocution* office. I am fearful that it will never hatch a brood of cotton *shirts*, and in the meantime, I find myself forced into the business of making *shifts*. If they were a cotton fabric, I would *raze* them to convert them into *shirts*, but, unluckily, these *shifts* are, I fear, nothing but "the baseless fabric of a vision"—unless my friend Gregg will come to the rescue and secure me something towards clothing me naked.

I am done. Please pardon my not over earnest prayer; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, and so forth.

Yours, truly,

———

We learn that fourteen bacon hams were sold in this city on yesterday, and brought the small sum of nine hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents. These hams, we learn, were raised by one of the oldest and best farmers, and were none of your little honey pieces of meat like that which you find scattered around some places in town, and better worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound than common meat is worth fifty cents. But that's a big pile of money these hard times for fourteen hams of bacon. Why it is almost the price of a number one negro.—*Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.*

A GOOD CITIZEN.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says—Mr. John L. Sloan, of this county, is another of the few men read of in the papers who will not grow rich by selling his farm products at famine prices. He has been and is yet, selling flour at $10 per sack, and meal at $2 per bushel. These are less than half the rates at which the articles are selling. May his children's children hear this story fondly told to them fifty years hence.

A HUNDRED TONS OF GOLD.—During the past year there were received forty-nine millions of dollars in gold. This amount of the precious metal would weigh a hundred tons, and would make the freight of a train of fourteen cars on a railroad.